

Chemical Contaminants in Food: Current and Future Challenges.

Rajendra Kumar Patel
Runnemede BioScience &
Royal Holloway University of London
Drugs Control Centre, Kings College, London.

Contaminants in food

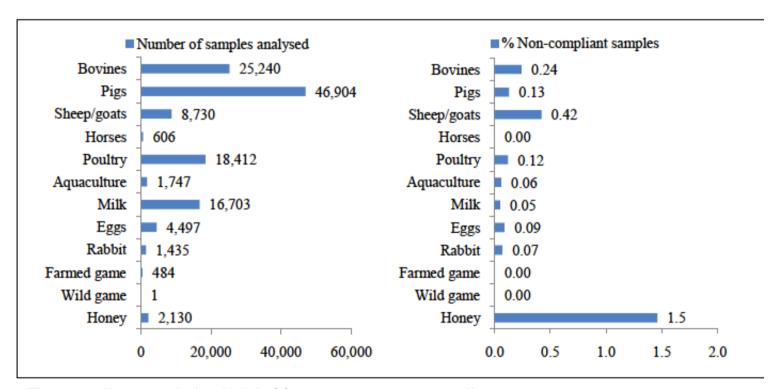
- ◆ From production practices:
 - > Pesticides
 - > Veterinary drugs
- ◆ Inadvertent Contaminants:
 - > From natural & environmental sources.
- ◆ Others:
 - > Manufacturing, storage, packaging, transport.
- ◆ Deliberate: FRAUD (melamine, horse meat).

Contaminants in food

- Developed countries:
 - ➤ Stringent regulatory frame work has led to very low levels of contamination.
 - ➤In the EU of the total **427,193** targeted samples analysed in 2012 only **1,071** samples (0.25 %) were non-compliant.

EFSA supporting publication 2014:EN-540

EU Results for 2012



- For antibacterials 0.18 % were non-compliant.
- The highest frequency of non-compliance for antibacterials was in honey (1.5 %).

EFSA supporting publication 2014:EN-540

Control of veterinary residues in the EU.

- Effort over some years:
 - ➤ Directive 86/469/EC (September 1986) required member states to implement a plan based on random sampling for the detection of groups of residues or substances, according to the type of animal.
 - ➤ Revision **Directive 96/23/EC** specified both random and targeted sampling criteria.
 - ➤ Real effort started in 1989 with antimicrobials in kidney samples collected at slaughter houses.

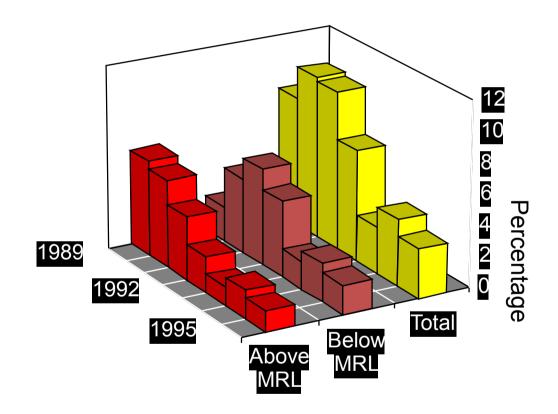
NSS: Residues of Sulphadimidine in Kidney 1989 - 1995

1989: 7% over MRL

1995: 2% over MRL

2013: less then 0.1%

over MRL



 $MRL = 0.1 mg Kg^{-1}$

Developing Countries

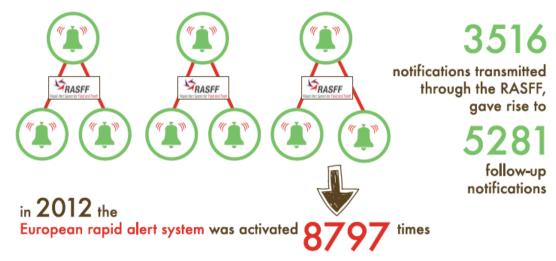
- Lack of robust regulatory framework.
- Lack of Good Practices (education?).
 - Extension officers with "side-businesses" to sell agricultural inputs (pesticides, veterinary medicines, etc.). Conflict of interest??
- Segregated production chains for exports.
 - No food safety for domestic market?
- Lack of skills and laboratory capacity.
- No surveillance data published.

2013 EU RESULTS: PRODUCTS IMPORTED

Group	Samples Analysed	Non- compliant	Contaminant	
Bovines	511	2	Chloramphenicol, Ivermectin	
Pigs	171	5	Chloramphenicol	
Sheep/Goats	157	3	Chloramphenicol, AOZ (3-amino-2- oxazolidone)	
Horses	80	0		
Poultry	766	29	Doxycycline, Chlopidol, Cyromazine	
Aquaculture	1951	11	AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone), Oxytetracycline, Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury	
Milk	20	0		
Eggs	37	0		
Rabbit	15	0		
Farmed Game	47	1	Chloramphenicol	
Wild Game	54	0		
Honey	355	1	Sulphathiazole	
	4164	52		
	Percentage	1.25%		

RASFF (2012)





RASFF (2012)



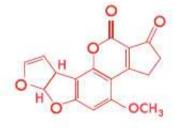
PESTICIDES



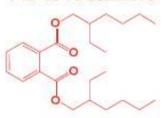
HEAVY METALS



AFLATOXINS



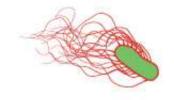
PLASTICIZERS



DIOXINS



MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS



RAPID ALERT SYSTEM – EU

Annual Reports

Table 15 - 2009-2011 notifications by country of origin

country	2009	2010	2011
China	345	449	558
India	154	251	337
Turkey	278	255	318

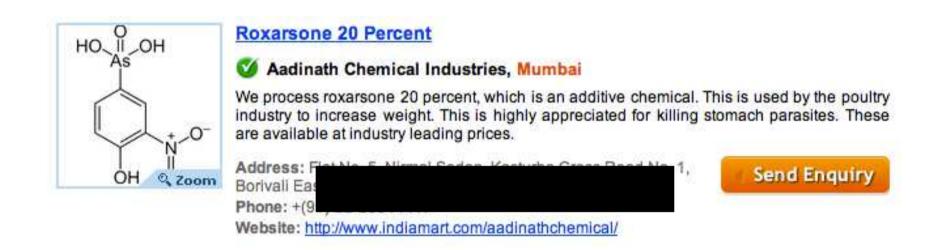
India: mycotoxins, microbial contamination, pesticides and veterinary drug residues

http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/docs/rasff_annual_report_2011 _en.pdf

India: antibiotics and other pharmacologically active substances banned for use in aquaculture

	Sl. No	Name of the antibiotic/chemical	
CAP —	1.0	Chloramphenicol	
,	2.0	Nitrofurans inlcuding: Furaltadone, Furazolidone, Furylfuramide, Nifuratel, Nifuroxime, Nifurprazine, Nitrofurantoin, Nitrofurazone	
	3.0	Neomycin	
	4.0	Nalidixic acid	
NITROFURANS	5.0	Sulphamethoxazole	
	6.0	Aristolochia spp. and preparations thereof	
	7.0	Chloroform	
	8.0	Chlorpromaxine	
	9.0	Colchicine	
	10.0	Dapsone	
	11.0	Dimetridazole	
	12.0	Metronidazole	
	13.0	Ronidazole	
	14.0	Ipronidazole	
	15.0	Other nitroimidazoles	
	16.0	Clenbuterol	
	17.0	Diethylstilbesterol	
	18.0	Sulphonamide drugs (except approved Sulphadimethoxine, sulphabromomethazine and sulfaethoxypyridazine)	
	19.0	Fluoroquinolones	
	20.0	Glycopeptides	

Easy availability of veterinary medicines.



Easy availability of veterinary medicines: even prohibited substances!!

"powerful gut acting and non toxic growth promoter to assure better health"



Availability of veterinary medicines.

August 2014: examples from a rural veterinary pharmacy in SE Asia.





















A cocktail! Includes chloramphenicol, enrofloxacin and neomycin.



Beta-agonists (e.g. clenbuterol).



- Was a problem in Europe but largely eliminated.
- Currently an issue in other countries e.g. China and Mexico.

Not just animals!



Clenbuterol in Mexico: Footballers



Increasing public awareness: International Food!!



Good News?? Obesity is an increasing problem!

Public Awareness of contaminants.



FOOD AUTHETNTICITY and TRACEABILITY: Examples

- Wrong Descriptions:
 - Using cheaper fish
 - Labelling cheaper varieties of potatoes as "King Edward"
 - Adding undeclared beef to lamb kebabs
- Presence of undeclared ingredients:
 - Mechanically Recovered Meat processed products.
 - "Chicken Powder".



"CHICKEN POWDER"



Chicken injected with beef waste sold in UK

Muslims and Jews conned into eating meat bulked out with cow and pig products

BY MARTIN HICKMAN, CONSUMER AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT THURSDAY 04 JUNE 2009



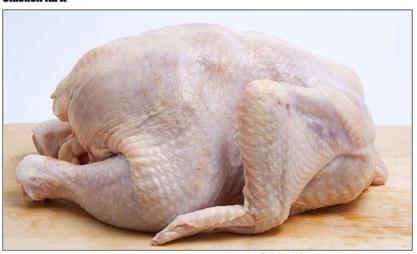
THOUSANDS of Brits are being served chicken bulked up with beef and pork when they go out for a meal, a report revealed yesterday.

Restaurants and cafes unwittingly buy chicken containing other animals from wholesalers and dish it up for customers.

Chicken Powder!!



Chicken fill it



THOUSANDS of Brits are being served chicken bulked up with beef and pork when they go out for a meal, a report revealed yesterday.

Restaurants and cafes unwittingly buy chicken containing other animals from wholesalers and dish it up for customers.

The meat is bulked up by producers in Germany and Spain.

The Food Standards Agency traced the beef and pork proteins only after using new scientific techniques.

The proteins are in a powder mix that is injected with water into birds to make them look "meatier".



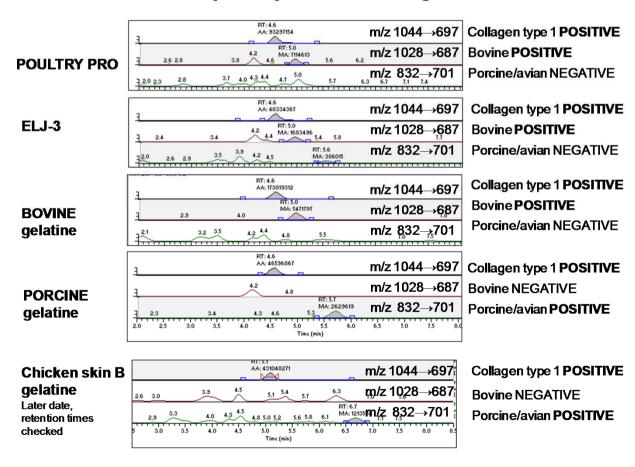
Published: 8 December 2013

Gulp! Shoppers pay £1.50 (15CNY) a kilo for water in chicken

- CUSTOMERS are paying more than £1.50 a kilogram for water that is used to bulk up the meat.
- Some popular brands are more than 15% added water.
- The meat is pounded with water and additives in machines similar to cement mixers, in a process known as "tumbling".
- The chicken is labelled "with added water", which manufacturers say improves the succulence of the meat.
- The Food Standards Agency (FSA) has, however, begun an investigation into whether manufacturers are breaching food regulations.

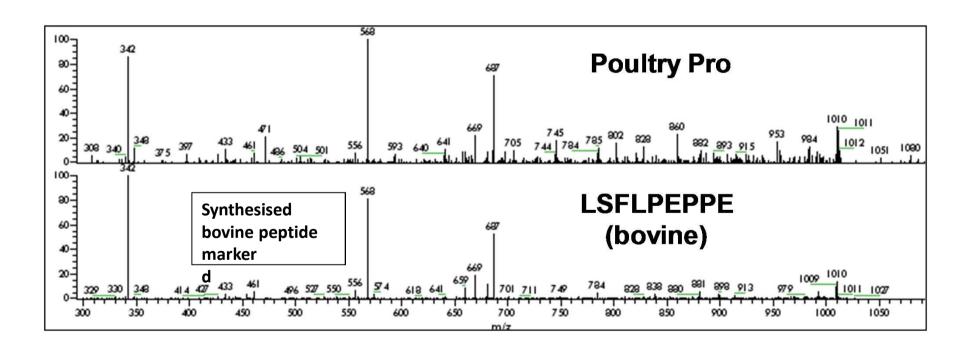
AN INVESTIGATION INTO INJECTION POWDERS USED IN FROZEN CHICKEN BREAST PRODUCTS

Peptide-specific chromatograms



Proteomics

Species specific peptide fragments



Metabolomic Approach to the identification of Mechanically Recovered Meat (MRM) in Food Products.

MRM is defined as "product removed by mechanical means from flesh bearing bones after deboning or from poultry carcasses, resulting in the loss or modification of the muscle fiber structure".

What is Mechanically Recovered Meat (MRM)

MRM is obtained by removing residual raw meat from bones, typically using a high pressure machine.





MRM is a cheap ingredient for the food industry.



Chicken Nuggets

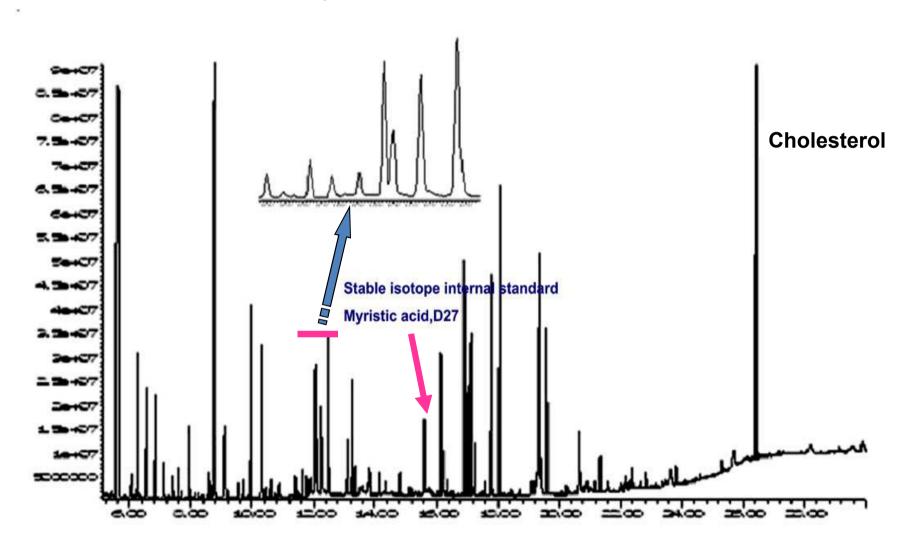
Clear and separate labeling of MRM in products is required.

- Analytical procedures are needed to differentiate MRM from hand-deboned meat (HDM) and from recovered under lower pressures, desinewed meat.
- Microscopy to look at muscle fibre.
- Metabolite profiling to detect the presence of MRM

METHODS

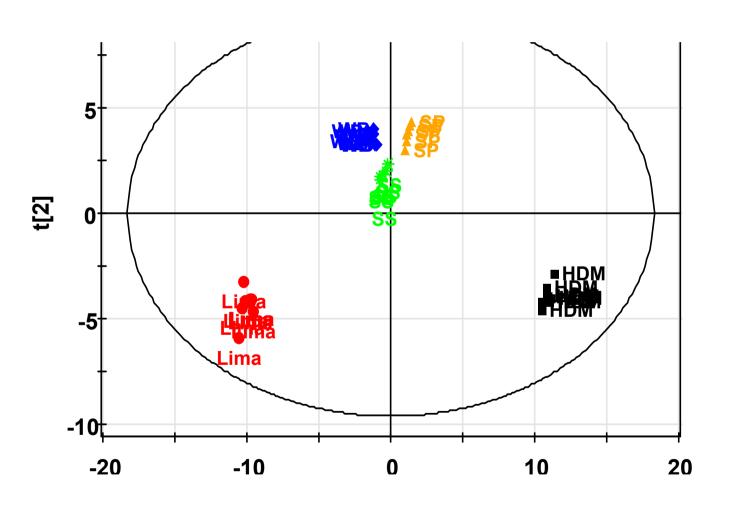
- Sample extraction: methanol/water (9:1), dried extracts derivatized and then analyzed using GC-MS.
- Eighty manually chosen peaks were used for the creation of the chemometric model.
- The data matrix table constructed from peak areas for each of the samples and use multivariate analysis and data modeling using SIMICA-P 11 software.

GC/MS profile of MRM/MSM

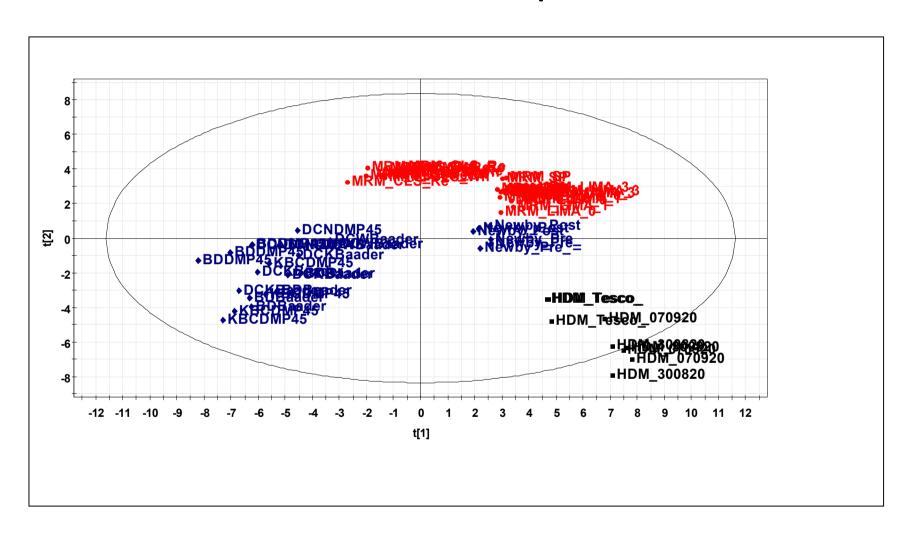


DB5 capillary column($30m \times 0.25$ mm, 0.25 um), temperature ramping from 70 to 310_26_1 at rates of 10 C/min, flow rate:0.9 ml/min, mass scan range:10-800 m/z.

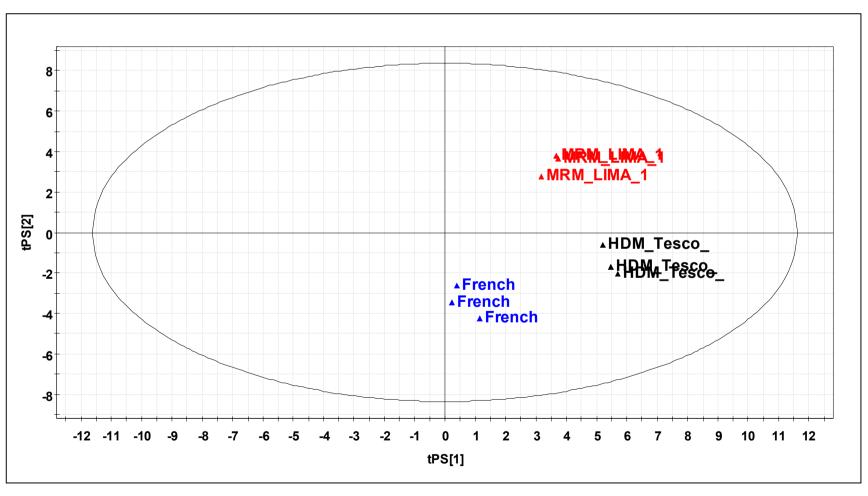
GC/MS analysis of pork meat products Score plot of pork MRM and HDM



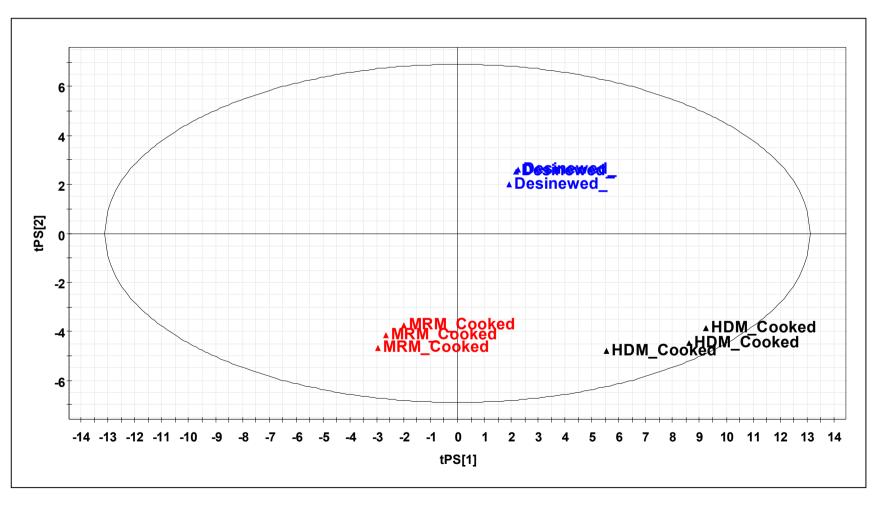
Validation Samples.



Real samples from FSA



Even cooked meat



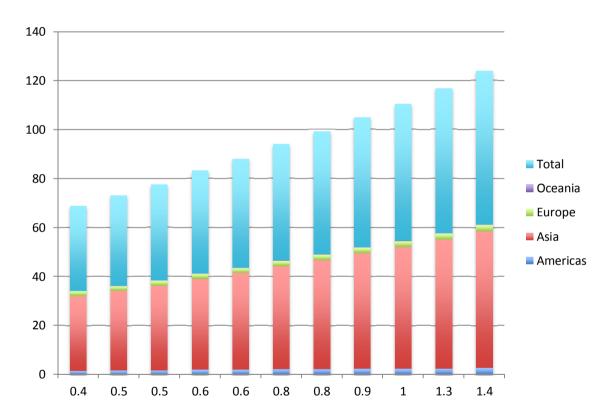
2014-11-13

Metabolomics approach: conclusions

- Proposed methodology based on single step extraction method followed by derivatization and GC-MS analysis provided the basis for further method development and validation for metabolite profiling of methanolic extracts derived from meat samples.
- Chemometric model once established and validated could be used for classification of the samples coming to the routine laboratory in different time intervals.

Emerging Issues in Aquaculture

World aquaculture production of food fish* by continent (million tons)



^{*} Food fish = fishes, crustaceans, molluscs, amphibians, reptiles (excluding crocodiles) and other aquatic animals (such as sea cucumber, sea urchin, etc.) for human consumption

Feed

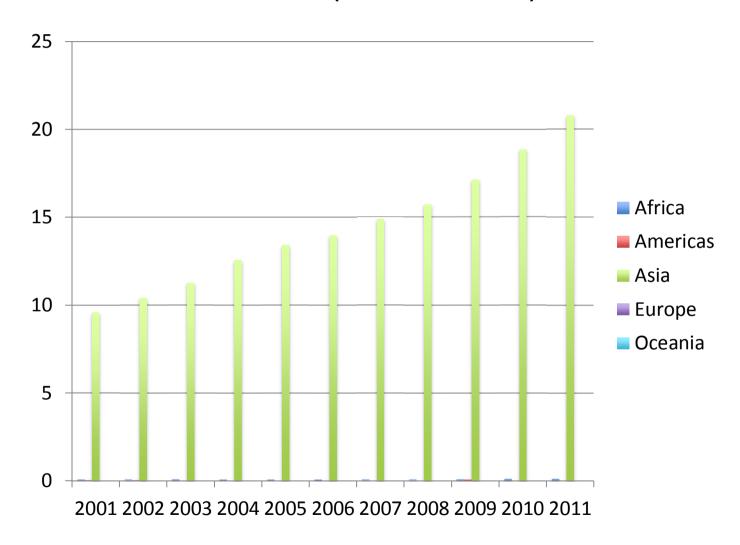
Costs can be as high as 40 to 50% of total operating costs.

The use of alternative feed such as algae or insect protein to reduce dependency on soya and fishmeal.

Other Advantages of Algae

- 1. Taste quality: more "natural".
- 2. Improving public health: fish fed from algae based food present a better ratio of Omega 3/Omega 6 oils in its flesh.
- 3. Disease Control

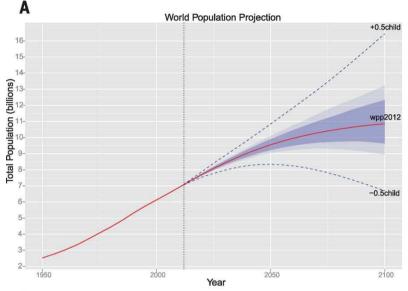
World aquaculture production of aquatic algae by continent (million tons)



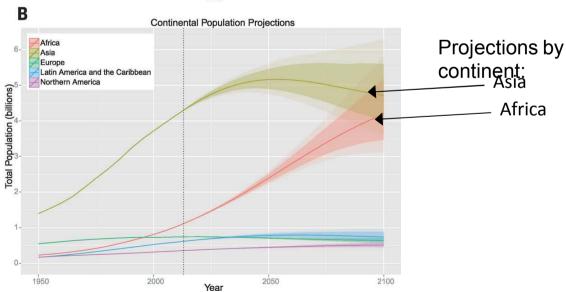
Horizon Scan

- Marine & fresh water environments are filled with bacteria and viruses that can attack fish and shellfish, and can devastate aquaculture farms.
- Bacteria and viruses can also attack microalgae, so these microorganisms have developed biochemical mechanisms for self-defence; such mechanisms involve production of compounds that inhibit bacterial growth or viral attachment. For instance, extracts of *Scenedesmus costatum* exhibit anti-bacterial activity, these compounds have not yet been characterised.
- Are some of these antibacterial compounds of concern from a human health perspective?

World and continental population projections.(A) UN 2012 world population projection (solid red line).



The vertical dashed line denotes 2012



P Gerland et al. Science 2014;346:234-237

2014-11-13

Increased population in urban areas: mega-cities

- Much of what we have heard this week focused on "formal" high-end" supply chains.
- What about the majority of the world population relying on "informal" supply chains?

Urban retail supply in developing countries





Urban retail supply in developing countries





Future

- Increasing urban populations.
- Increasing production of aquaculture
- Climate change
- Need for low cost and rapid testing:
 - Mobile laboratories?
- Solutions will lie in a multi-disciplinary approach with engineers playing a bigger role.

THANK YOU